

morphology is expressed from the plant promoter in a tissue-specific manner at a site and a stage required for reconstitution of plant cell wall xyloglucan and wherein the plant promoter has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, or has a nucleotide sequence hybridizable to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 under conditions of hybridization at 65°C for 20 hours in a solution containing 6 X SSC, 1% sodium lauryl sulfate, 100 µg/ml of salmon sperm DNA, and 5X Denhardt's solution and having the promoter activity in at least one of plants, plant cells or transgenic plants regenerated from the plant cells; and

obtaining a plant whose morphology is controlled.

5 (Twice-Amended). A method for controlling transgenic plant morphology, comprising:

transforming a plant cell with an isolated DNA molecule comprising a plant promoter ligated to a gene for controlling plant morphology, wherein the gene for controlling plant morphology is expressed from the plant promoter in a tissue-specific manner at a site and a stage required for reconstitution of plant cell wall xyloglucan and wherein the plant promoter has a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, or has a nucleotide sequence hybridizable to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2,

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 under conditions of hybridization at 65°C for 20 hours in a solution containing 6 X SSC, 1% sodium lauryl sulfate, 100 µg/ml of salmon sperm DNA, and 5X Denhardt's solution and having the promoter activity in at least one of plants, plant cells or transgenic plants regenerated from the plant cells;

regenerating a transgenic plant from the transformed plant cell; and

selecting a transgenic plant whose morphology is controlled.